

# The Newberry Herald and News.

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## GREAT COAL STRIKE HAS BEEN SETTLED.

CONCESSIONS MADE BY OPERATORS AND OPERATIVES.

An Arbitration Proposition Came From the Operators Through Pierpont Morgan, On Monday—Settlement of Strike Followed Early Thursday Morning—Commission to Adjust Differences.

The great anthracite coal strike is settled at last. A commission of six persons, with a seventh, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, as recorder, will adjust differences between operators and miners. President Mitchell of the miners will take the necessary measures to call the strike off. The president will urge immediate resumption of mining and operations are expected to begin next week.

Announcement that the great strike was off was made by Secretary Root with exuberant good humor at the White House shortly after 1 o'clock Thursday morning. Organized labor has a representative on the commission in the person of E. E. Clark, grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, named as a sociologist. The president added Bishop Spalding, of Illinois, to the list of five members suggested by the operators. As named the commission is perfectly satisfactory to both miners and operators. Assent of the miners was given through President Mitchell and Mr. Sargent, commissioner of immigration and of the operators through Messrs. Robert Bacon and George W. Perkins, of the banking firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. The final outcome followed a series of conferences, beginning with two during Wednesday with Mr. Mitchell and two during Wednesday night with Messrs. Bacon and Perkins. Events moved quickly at the last, the president being determined on a speedy settlement.

The commission will assemble in a few days and choose a chairman, probably Gen. Wilson. It then will arrange for sessions and testimony.

The following official announcement of the close of the strike was issued at the White House at 2:20 a. m. Thursday morning.

After a conference with Mr. Mitchell and some further conference with representatives of the coal operators, the president has appointed the members of the commission to inquire into, consider and pass upon all questions at issue between the operators and miners in the anthracite coal fields:

Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., retired (late chief of engineers U. S. A.), Washington, D. C., as an officer of the engineer corps of either the military or naval service of the United States.

M. E. W. Parker, Washington, D. C.—as an expert mining engineer. Mr. Parker is chief statistician of the coal division of the United States geological survey and the editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York.

Hon. George Gray, Wilmington, Del., as a judge of a United States court.

Mr. E. E. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Ia., grand chief of the Order of Railroad Conductors—as a sociologist, the president assuming that for the purposes of such a commission the term sociologist means a man who has thought and studied deeply on social questions and has practically applied his knowledge.

Mr. Thomas H. Watkins, Scranton, Pa., as a man practically acquainted with the mining and selling of coal.

Bishop John L. Spalding, of Peoria, Ill. The president has added Bishop Spalding's name to the commission.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright has been appointed recorder of the commission.

The settlement of the strike followed closely the

Proposition of the Operators.

At a conference held at the White House on Monday night of this

week, at which were present J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert S. Bacon, one of Morgan's partners, Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou, and President Roosevelt, the following statement, explaining the position of the mine operators in reference to the Pennsylvania coal strike, and stating the conditions under which they would agree to arbitration, which had been prepared by the managers of the different coal properties, was laid before the President by Mr. Morgan. The statement was then given to the press and the public by Secretary Cortelyou.

### THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Secretary Cortelyou, by authority of those present at the White House, made public the following authorized statement concerning the conference:

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan came to Washington with his partner, Mr. Bacon, at the request of the companies, who desired that as a matter of courtesy their statement should be shown to the president before it was made public. Having been laid before the president by Mr. Morgan, it is now given to the press.

To the Public: The managers of the different coal properties comprising the anthracite coal fields, wish their position in the present strike to be understood, and therefore make the following statement of facts:

There are in the anthracite regions about 75 operating companies and firms and 147,000 miners and workmen (of which 30,000 are under age) comprising some 20 nationalities and dialects.

Of these workmen possibly one-half belong to the United Mine Workers' Union, of which Mr. John Mitchell is president. That organization was originally formed in the bituminous coal region, and three-fourths of its members are miners of bituminous coal, and bituminous coal is sold in active competition with anthracite coal. The remaining workmen in the anthracite fields either belong to no union whatever or do not belong to the Mine Workers' Union.

The present strike was declared by the Mine Workers' union on the 10th day of May, 1902. Since that time many workmen not belonging to or not willing to follow that organization were working in and about the mines. From 17,000 to 20,000 are now at work. Many more have wished to work but have been prevented by a course of violence and intimidation towards those working, and toward their families, accompanied by the destruction of properties and the fear of death or bodily harm to every man who wishes to exercise his right to work.

A schedule is annexed hereto showing some of the things done to create this reign of terror, and every instance stated can be verified by reference to the officers of the law—civil and military—in the anthracite region. This violence has continued and steadily increased notwithstanding repeated disavowals by Mr. Mitchell, and it is clear he either cannot or will not prevent it, and that the rights of the other workmen cannot be protected under his supremacy from mine workers' union.

### WHY ARBITRATION WAS DECLINED.

The coal companies believe that the wages paid in the coal regions are for and full and all the business in its normal condition has been able to stand if the capital invested is to have any reasonable return. The profits have been small, several of the companies have become bankrupt and been reorganized several times. Several have not paid dividends, and the dividends of the others have been a small return for the capital invested. It is not, however, the purpose of this statement to discuss this question. The undersigned are not, and never have been, unwilling to submit all questions between them and their workmen to any fair tribunal for decision. They are not willing to enter into arbitration with the mine workers' union, an organization chiefly composed of men in a rival and competitive interest, and they are not will-

ing to make any arrangement which will not secure to the men now working, and all now or hereafter wishing to work, whether they belong to the mine workers' union or not, the right and opportunity to work in safety and without personal insult or bodily harm to themselves or their families. For these reasons the arbitrations heretofore proposed have been declined.

It will be remembered that at the conference in Washington October 3, we made the following offer: That we would take up at each colliery any alleged grievance, and in the event of a failure to make a satisfactory adjustment of the questions at issue to be submitted to the final decision of the judges of the court of common pleas of the district in which the colliery is located. This offer was made by us in good faith and we desire here to reaffirm it.

The coal companies realize that the urgent public need of coal, and the apprehension of an inadequate supply for the approaching winter calls for an earnest effort to reach a practical conclusion which will result in an increased supply, and the presidents of the companies desire to make every effort to that end which does not involve the abandonment of the interests committed to their care and of the men who are working and seeking to work in their mines. This responsibility they must bear and meet as best they can.

### THE OPERATORS' PROPOSITION.

They therefore restate their position: That they are not discriminating against the United Mine Workers, but they insist that the miners' union shall not discriminate against or refuse to work with non-union men; that there shall be no restriction or deterioration in quantity or quality of work, and that owing to the varying physical conditions of the anthracite mines each colliery is a problem by itself.

We suggest a commission be appointed by the President of the United States (if he is willing to perform that public service) to whom shall be referred all questions at issue between the respective companies and their own employees, whether they belong to a union or not, and the decision of that commission shall be accepted by us.

The commission to be constituted as follows:

1. An officer in the engineer corps of either the military or naval service of the United States.

2. An expert mining engineer, experienced in the mining of coal and other minerals, and not in any way connected with coal mining properties, either anthracite or bituminous.

3. One of the judges of the United States courts of the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

4. A man of prominence, eminent as a sociologist.

5. A man who, by active participation in mining and selling coal, is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business.

### WILL BE IMMEDIATELY EFFECTIVE.

It being understood immediately upon the constitution of the commission in order that idleness and non production may cease instantly, the miners will return to work and cease all interference with and persecution of any non union men who are working or shall hereafter work. The findings of this commission shall fix the date when the same shall be effective, and shall govern the conditions of employment between the respective companies and their own employees for a term of at least three years.

George F. Baker, president Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company and Temple Iron company.

E. B. Thomas, chairman Pennsylvania Coal company, Tillside Coal and Iron company.

W. H. Truesdale, president Delaware and Lackawanna and Wester Railroad company.

T. P. Fowler, president Scranton Coal company, Elk Hill Coal and Iron company.

R. M. Olyphant, president Dela-

ware and Hudson company.

Alfred Walters, president Lehigh Valley Coal company.

A note appended to the statement reads:

"The schedule referred to in this statement was not brought from New York as it had not been completed."

### PRESIDENT MITCHELL.

of the mine operators' union, when seen by a representative of the Associated Press on Tuesday, the day following the proposition of the operators given above, gave out the following statement:

"I fully appreciate with what anxiety the people of our country are awaiting the end of the coal strike. The coal operators have not addressed the miners' union or its officers in making their public statement. It is therefore impossible for me to state the attitude of the miners at this time. I am now, as I have always been, deeply solicitous of the interests of the public and the welfare of the mine workers who have been on a strike for the past five months. A formal statement defining our position and intentions will be issued just as soon as we are in possession of the full meaning of the proposition of the operators."

This statement was made by him at 8 o'clock after a silence lasting all day. He had no intention of making it until the correspondents representing newspapers all over the country called on him in a body and informed him that the general public desired to have an answer to the proposition of the operators. After giving it he was asked many questions regarding the attitude of the men and the probability of the acceptance or rejection of the new offer, but he had no reply to make to any of these questions. He denied that he had any knowledge of what the new offer of the operators was until it became public property, and also denied that he was in telephonic communication with President Roosevelt. His attention was called to the fact that most of the information from Washington indicated that the proposition would be accepted and that the strike was near at an end, but he stoutly maintained that neither his officers nor the rank and file of the men had done anything to cause such an impression to go out.

The district presidents also maintain silence as to their personal opinion on the proposition, excepting President Fahy, who after he arrived from Boston today gave an inkling as to how he viewed the new turn of affairs. In reply to a query, he said: "The strike cannot be settled without the consent of the men. We are not dealing in gold bricks of any kind, and you can make any deduction from that you want."

Alexandre Young, corporation counsel of Hudson county, N. Y., has been arrested for kidnapping his own child. After the granting of a divorce to Young and his wife, Mrs. Young was given custody of the child, and this makes the third attempt of the father to steal it.

### Only a Penny.

"Only a penny," I heard them say, A penny for Jesus, if given each day, Would send the Gospel to every soul Now sitting in darkness, from pole to pole, Only a penny from every one Who bears the name of God's own Son.

Only a penny! How small a sum, By the side of millions that go for rum, To ruin the bodies and souls of men, Or the millions that end in smoke—and then,

A penny apiece from every one Who is saved by the death of God's own Son!

Only a penny from young and old, From the little lambs within the fold; From the orphaned and widowed ones who share

With all God's poor, in the Shepherd's care,

Only a penny apiece from every one Who prays in the name of God's own Son.

Only a penny to show our love To Him who left his home above For this very work; and whose last command

Left this mission to Christians in every land; Only a penny from every one To send the Gospel of God's own Son.

—Exchange.

### ANYTHING ANYWHERE.

Brief Paragraphs Giving Some of the Happenings of the World of Week.

Two men were killed, four fatally and others seriously injured in a mine explosion at Pawnee, Illinois, Monday afternoon. The explosion was caused by too much powder in a blast, the concussion causing the coal dust to explode with great force. Those killed were 4,000 feet away from the point where the shot was fired.

Ambassador Choate and Gens. Corbin, Wood and Young were the guests of King Edward at a luncheon at Buckingham Palace on Monday in honor of Lord Kitchener, prior to the latter's departure for India. The health of Roosevelt was proposed.

It is thought that at least one hundred graves in Indianapolis have been despoiled within the last three months by medical students. Four dead bodies were found tied in sacks in a dry goods box in the rear of the College of Physicians and Surgeons this week.

An aeronaut, De Bradsley, and his engineer, Morin, were killed by falling from a dirigible balloon near Paris on Monday. The ropes by which the car was fastened to the balloon broke from some unknown cause, and the occupants were dashed to the ground, meeting instantaneous death. The balloon disappeared in the clouds.

Governor Odell opened the New York State Republican campaign in Brooklyn with a number of speeches on Monday night. He asserts the right of the State to intervene in the coal strike.

A north bound fast mail, running at a speed of forty miles an hour, left the track near Greensboro, N. C., on Tuesday, and went jumping on the cross-ties for more than two hundred yards, part of the distance including a high embankment, steel trestle and sharp curve. The train was loaded with passengers, and it is almost miraculous that no one was hurt and the train very little damaged.

Clarence H. Mackay has been elected president of the Commercial Cable Company and the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, to succeed his father.

### The Crime of Circumstantial Evidence.

History is full of instances where innocent men have been hung for murder and other crimes on circumstantial evidence, the facts of the case frequently not being known until many years after the tragic mistake has been made, but probably no circumstance of this kind has ever carried with it a more shocking realization of the enormity of a man's life being taken by the law because circumstances are apparently against him than a case the details of which have recently been published.

In Richmond, Va., on October the third, John Wesley Hicks, convicted of the murder of Milton Bourne, his son-in-law, was hanged at Louisa Courthouse.

Just twenty years ago, a man was hanged in Virginia because circumstantial evidence pointed to the conclusion that he had murdered for their money an old man and his wife named Massey. So strong was the evidence that everyone believed that the prisoner committed the crime; but the sequel proves that lawyers, judge, jury and public were wrong.

The sequel is this: Just before Hicks paid the death penalty last week he publicly confessed that he had committed the crime for which another had paid his life, detailing the circumstances in such a manner as left no doubt in his hearers' minds as to his own guilt and the martyrdom of the man who had died asserting his innocence.

A good lesson this for judge and jury.—Ex.

## PARTY'S OPPORTUNITY AS SEEN BY CLEVELAND.

EX-PRESIDENT BELIEVES THAT THE TIME IS RIPE

For a Democratic Victory—Republicans Should Not Be Permitted to Occupy Our Tariff Reform Ground—Fighting Shouldn't Cease.

To representative of The New York Evening Post, who asked him his views in regard to the outlook for and the duty of the Democracy in the approaching congressional elections, ex President Grover Cleveland said:

"It seems to me that if the Democracy is really in earnest it cannot fail largely to increase its representation in the next congress, but in order to do so I think there must be a constant and stalwart insistence upon the things which are recognized by all to be true Democratic doctrines. Of course, by far the most important of these is tariff reform. On this issue, I am satisfied that the Democracy is face to face with a great opportunity. All of the signs of the times point to a recognition, far beyond all party lines, of the benefits which would accrue to the people by a readjustment of the tariff, and it would be worse than folly for the party under the stress of any temptation or yielding to any allurements to permit this to be subordinated to or overshadowed by any other issue.

"The present restlessness in Republican circles on this subject, often amounting to protests against Republican protective theories, should warn the Democracy of an impending danger. I mean by this the possibility that our opponents may crowd us from our position on this subject, if we allow them to do so by our lukewarmness and indifference and to occupy our ground, just as we permitted them to crowd us from the ground that belonged to us on the question of sound money."

"I am very much pleased with the deliverance of the New York Democracy on the tariff issue, and it was fit and proper that the Empire State should sound the right note. It is my clear conviction that the best assurance of success for the Democracy in the next national campaign will be found in a sincere and unrelenting insistence upon its old time doctrine of a fair and beneficent tariff adjustment. This insistence should be from now on. It need hardly be said that success will depend upon the presentation of tariff doctrine not only recognized as truly Democratic by those who may be termed veterans in the party, but also commending itself to the hosts of the younger men of our land. Thousands of these await the opportunity to espouse a cause which must appeal to disinterested love of country and which is based upon thoughtful regard of all our people and the safety of the institutions under which we live. To these young men no hope is offered for the realization of their patriotic aspirations except through the conscientious endeavors of the Democratic party."

"I am at a loss to understand by what process of reasoning the notion has gained a footing in certain Democratic quarters not only that no importance attaches to a Democratic ascendancy in the next house of representatives, but even that it might be advantageous to party prospects in 1904 for it to continue in its present minority now. Powerful warfare ought to be regarded as continuous, and if the results battled for are worth having at all, they are worthy of our best efforts at all times and under all circumstances. Constant vigilance and unrelenting attack are essential to victory, armies are captured by first driving in the outposts.

"I cannot believe that the bright prospects of the Democracy in the present campaign are to be marred by any lack of hard work and strenuous fighting."

The extensive sale of fine livestock at auction during Fair week will give all an opportunity to improve their stock. Sales are positive.

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Is in great demand because so refreshing. Unfermented. Grape Juice Beverages are popular. Of course there is nothing quite takes the place of our Milk Shakes. Come here for your Soda Drinks.

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When you are in Newberry don't fail to call at the New Furniture Store of

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back of Minnaugh's, on Friend street, to buy your Furniture. Their goods are all new and just from the factories, up to date in finish, style and workmanship. We carry a full line of suits,

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Safes, Chairs,

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in fact everything in the house furnishing line. We are also prepared to do first class repair work on Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines and Furniture of all kinds. Give us a trial and be convinced that we are the cheapest in town.

Yours for low prices,

Shelly & Dean,

Newberry, S. C.

I Have

Just returned from the North with a beautiful selection of Jewelry,

Clocks and Silverware,

and invite you all to inspect them.

Prices Reasonable.

Your Watch and Clock work solicited, and work guaranteed.

Thanking you for past favors, and hoping for a continuance, I am yours for the money.

Edvard Scholtz,

Jeweler and Optician.